

The Classical Numismatic **REVIEW**

VOLUME XXV • SUMMER / FALL 2000 Lancaster Pennsylvania, London England



CNG

Classical Numismatic Group, Inc.



The Classical Numismatic Review

Volume XXV

Welcome to Classical Numismatic Group's twenty-fifth edition of the *Classical Numismatic Review*. This publication comes at one of the most exciting times ever for collectors of historical coins. The advent of the internet, plus the rise of television specialty media such as The Learning Channel and The History Channel, have popularized our hobby as never before. The result is the most active market in memory.

CNG is fully embracing this new world of electronic commerce. Our internet website, **www.historicalcoins.com**, offers a broad selection of coins, antiquities, and books for immediate purchase, plus a new and innovative auction site. Our internet presence is under constant revision and upgrade, ensuring that CNG will remain at the forefront of this new marketplace.

We also believe there is a place for traditional printed catalogs. Hence, the publication of the *Classical Numismatic Review*, the ever-popular CNG Mail Bid Sales, and our annual Triton public auctions, held in conjunction with the New York International coin show.

For new initiates, CNG is an international firm with offices in Lancaster, PA and London, England. Senior Directors Victor England and Eric McFadden manage the U.S. and U.K. offices respectively. Our staff now includes eight numismatics (Barry Murphy, John Lavender, David Michaels, Jeff Winter, Benjamin Bell, and Italo Vecchi, plus Victor and Eric) with more than 150 years of combined numismatic experience. In the U.S. office, accounting, shipping, and general operations are ably handled by Cathy England, Karen Zander, Dawn Ahlgren, and Carol Barton. In London, Catherine Wingate and Tina Jordan assist Eric and Italo in keeping our offices on Old Bond Street running smoothly.

CNG has been quietly building a full-service numismatic firm since 1976; however, the past twelve months have been the busiest and most productive in our history. During this period, we have expanded our staff on both sides of the Atlantic, launched our redesigned website and e-auctions, and completely renovated our Lancaster office, a three-story brick farm house dating to the 1850s. We maintain an extensive travel schedule, attending shows in London, New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, and Chicago, as well as representing our clients at numerous auctions in the U.S. and throughout Europe.

Whether you are an established customer or new to our firm, we hope you'll find plenty to interest you in this publication. We also invite you to visit our website, www.historicalcoins.com, to examine more offerings from our inventory and our bi-weekly internet auctions. Finally, if you ever find yourself in London or Lancaster, we invite you to stop by our offices for a visit.

To see colour photographs of the coins in this edition of the *Review*

or to place an order, please visit our website at www.historicalcoins.com.

To find the coins on this list, go to the coin shopping area and check the box next to

Fixed Price List under coin origins and click on *show results*.

Terms Of Sale

1. **General Information.** *The Classical Numismatic Review* is distributed simultaneously from the Pennsylvania and London offices. The point of sale for all items is Lancaster, Pennsylvania. **Orders may be placed with either the Pennsylvania or the London office. However, orders received in London are relayed via fax to the Pennsylvania office for confirmation based upon availability. All items are sent from Pennsylvania.** A phone call helps reserve your order. Alternate choices are appreciated and are only used when necessary. All items on this list can be ordered over the internet at www.historicalcoins.com. To find the coins on this list, go to coin shopping area and check the box next to **Fixed Price List** under coin origins and click on *show results*.
2. **Guaranty and Return Privilege.** All items are guaranteed genuine. Any coin order may be returned within seven days of receipt for any reason.
3. **Orders.** When ordering by phone, fax, e-mail or in writing, please order by number stated in the Review.
4. **Prices.** All items are priced in \$ US.
5. **Sales Tax.** Pennsylvania residents must add 6% sales tax.
6. **Postage.** All orders are charged for postage, insurance and handling.
7. **Payment.** Coin orders will be sent on seven day approval to established customers; new customers are required to send payment or furnish satisfactory trade references prior to delivery. Checks should be made payable to CNG, and must be in \$US drawn on a US bank. Payment may also be made by credit card (Visa, Mastercard(Access) or American Express) by sending number, expiration date, name as it appears on card, and billing address for card.
8. **Shipment.** All orders will be shipped from Pennsylvania. Every effort is made to ship your orders within 24 hours of receipt. Please allow a reasonable time for delivery (5-10 days for US coin orders, 15-20 days for overseas coin orders). Overseas coin orders will be sent registered mail. Please provide specific shipping address and advise us of any special shipping instructions.

UNITED STATES Office

Direct all orders to:

CLASSICAL NUMISMATIC GROUP, INC.

Post Office Box 479

Lancaster, Pennsylvania 17608-0479

Phone: (717) 390-9194; Fax: (717) 390-9978

E-Mail: cng@historicalcoins.com

Office Hours: 10AM - 5PM

LONDON Office

Direct all orders to:

CNG / SEABY COINS

14 Old Bond Street

London, W1X 3DB, United Kingdom

Phone: (020) 7495-1888; Fax: (020) 7499-5916

Nearest Underground Station: Green Park

Office Hours: 10AM - 5PM

The Classical Numismatic Review is published periodically by Classical Numismatic Group, Inc., Box 479, Lancaster, PA 17608-0479 USA. Telephone 717-390-9194; Fax 717-390-9978. Subscriptions and orders may be directed to the Lancaster or London offices. Subscription rates to all CNG publications are \$75 per year for addresses in North America, and \$100/£60 to all other addresses. In addition to the Review, CNG publications include approximately four auction catalogues per year. Classical Numismatic Group, Inc. is a United States limited company. CNG-London (Seaby Coins) is a division of Classical Numismatic Group, Inc. United Kingdom Registration No. FC18173, Branch NO. BR2639. Copyright © 2000 by Classical Numismatic Group, Inc.

GREEK COINAGE



Æ

1. **SPAIN, Barcids. Carthago Nova.** Circa 237-209 BC. Æ 21mm (4.53 gm). Male head right, wearing crested Corinthian helmet / Palm tree with two grape bunches. Robinson 4d; SNG Copenhagen 292; Villaronga pg. 69, 41. EF, choice black patina. \$495.

Fischer-Bossert Plate Coin



2. **CALABRIA, Tarentum.** Circa 344-340 BC. AR Nomos (7.90 gm). Helmeted horseman mounted left, carrying round shield; Δ below / TAPΑΣ, Taras astride dolphin left, holding trident over shoulder; waves and K below. Vlasto 445 (same dies); Fischer-Bossert 669c (V255/R519; this coin). EF, choice metal quality. \$1,750.

Vlasto Plate Coin



3. **Tarentum.** Circa 315-302 BC. AR Nomos (7.77 gm). Nude warrior on horse prancing right, carrying three lances and round shield; ΣΑ below / TAPΑΣ, Taras astride dolphin left, holding kantharos in extended right hand, trident against his left arm; dolphin below. Vlasto 625 (this coin); Fischer-Bossert 838d (V333/R649). Toned, good VF. \$495.

Michel P. Vlasto, a Greek businessman, between 1900 and his death in 1936 assembled the most complete collection known of the coins of Tarentum. His remarkable collection was catalogued and published by Oscar E. Ravel, and is now the standard reference work on this important series.



4. **LUCANIA, Thourioi.** After 282 BC. AR Nomos (6.43 gm). Reduced standard. Laureate head of Apollo right / Bull butting right; $\Lambda\Omega\Lambda$ above, tripod and $\Theta\Theta\Upsilon\text{PI}\Omega\text{N}$ in exergue. SNG ANS 1106 (same dies). Toned EF. Rare type. \$2,250.

Choice Archaic Nomos



5. **BRUTTIUM, Kaulonia.** Circa 525-500 BC. AR Nomos (7.28 gm). KAVA, nude Apollo walking right, holding laurel branch in upright right hand and small running daimon holding long branch on outstretched left arm; to right, stag standing right with head reverted / Apollo and stag as on obverse but incuse to left; no ethnic. Noe Group A, 2 (same dies); SNG ANS 141 (same dies). Toned EF. \$6,500.

The incuse coinage of Magna Graecia has always fascinated numismatists, past and present. It is known that the scholar Pythagoras (of Pythagorean Theorem fame) emigrated to Kroton from the Aegean island of Samos circa 530 BC. As a result, the unusual method of manufacturing, an intaglio obverse die hinged (or aligned) to a positive reverse die (hence the incuse reverse image), has often been ascribed to Pythagoras as his idea or invention. Unfortunately, there is no direct evidence to support this romantic but fanciful theory.

Very Rare Diobol



6. **Kaulonia.** Circa 525-480 BC. AR Diobol (0.85 gm). Triskeles with pellet at center / KAV/ΛO retrograde in two lines. Noe 207a. Near VF, very rare. \$395.

Attractive Gela Tetradrachm



7. **SICILY, Gela.** Circa 465-450 BC. AR Tetradrachm (17.35 gm). Charioteer driving walking quadriga right, holding reins in both hands, kentron in left; column with Ionic capital behind / CEAAΣ, forepart of man-headed bull right. Jenkins 230 (dies O61/R122); SNG ANS 50. EF, choice metal, well-centered. \$4,950.



8. **Kamarina.** Circa 425-405 BC. AR Tetradrachm (17.02 gm). Athena driving galloping quadriga left; Nike flying right above, crowning driver; stork flying left in exergue / KAMAP-INA, bearded head of Herakles left, wearing lion's skin headdress. Westermarck-Jenkins 142; SNG ANS 1203. Toned, good VF. Rare. \$2,750.

From the Selinos Find & the Lloyd Collection



9. **Selinos.** Circa 460-440 BC. AR Didrachm (8.64 gm). Σ-Ε-ΛΙ-ΙΟΤ-Ι-ΟΝ, nude Herakles subduing the Cretan bull / ΗΥΨ-ΑΣ, nude figure of river-god Hypsas standing left, holding phiale over canopied altar in right hand and branch in left; serpent coiled around altar, heron and selinon leaf to right. SNG Lloyd 1256 (this coin); SNG ANS 705 (same dies); Rizzo pl. 31, 16 (same obverse die). EF, choice iridescent toning. Rare. \$8,750.

Ex Selinos Find, 1923 (IGCH 2084); ex Lloyd Collection.

A Superb Tetradrachm of Fine Style



10. **Syracuse.** Circa 466-460 BC. AR Tetradrachm (17.19 gm). Charioteer driving walking quadriga right, holding reins with both hands; Nike flying above crowning charioteer, ketos (sea monster) in exergue / ΣΥΡΑΚΟ-ΣΙ-ΟΝ, diademed head of Arethusa right, surrounded by four dolphins swimming clockwise. Boehringer 440 (V233/R316); SNG ANS 134. EF, light toning, fully centered. Fine style from the transitional period between the archaic and the full classical Arethusa head. \$5,750.



11. **Syracuse.** Circa 466-460 BC. AR Litra (0.90 gm). Head of Artemis-Arethusa right / ΣΥ-P, cuttlefish. Boehringer 427 var. (O—/R306); SNG ANS 133. Toned EF, exceptional centering, strike and metal. A little gem! \$1,475.

One of the Finest Known



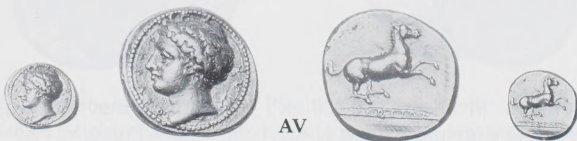
12. **Syracuse.** Circa 460-440 BC. AR Tetradrachm (17.44 gm). Charioteer driving walking quadriga right, holding kenton in right hand, reins with both; Nike flying above crowning charioteer, ketos in exergue / ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙ-Ο-Ν, diademed head of Arethusa right, surrounded by four dolphins swimming clockwise. Boehringer 481 (V256/R345); SNG ANS 149 (same dies). EF, broad flan displaying all design elements in these finely styled dies. One of the finest known examples of this transitional type! \$15,000.

In the Style of Eukleidas



13. **Syracuse.** Circa 405-395 BC. AR Tetradrachm (17.19 gm). **In the style of Eukleidas.** Galloping quadriga left; Nike above, crowning driver; dolphin in exergue / ΣΥ-PAK[ΟΣΙΩΝ], head of Artemis-Arethusa left, hair flowing, partially bound in sphendone; four dolphins around. Tudeer pl. 5, 65; SNG ANS 296. Near EF, well-centered on a large flan for this issue. Choice metal quality, with some luster around devices. \$4,750.

50 Litrae Prototype attributed to Euainetos



14. **Syracuse.** Circa 400-390 BC. AV 50 Litrae - Dekadrachm (2.88 gm). Attributed to Euainetos. Young male head (river god Anapos?) left, ΣΥΠΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ / Horse prancing right; ΣΥΠΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ between exergual lines. Bérend 1 (this coin); SNG ANS 347 (same obverse die). Good VF. \$3,750.

Ex J. Pierpont Morgan Collection (Stack's, 14 September 1983), lot 5; ex Monsignore Giuseppe de Ciccio Collection, (Sambon-Canessa, 19 December 1907), lot 357.

This issue was struck shortly after Dionysios' rise to power. The horse was to become the model for the early Siculo-Punic tetradrachms struck in Sicily (see lot 16).



15. **Syracuse. Hieron II.** 274-216 BC. AR 16 Litrai (13.59 gm). Veiled head of Philistia left, star to right / ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΑΣ ΦΙΛΙΣΤΙΔΟΣ, Nike driving quadriga right; star above, K to right. Burnett SNR 62, 36; SNG ANS 880 (same obverse die). EF, choice metal. \$2,250.



16. **Siculo-Punic.** Circa 350-320/15 BC. AR Tetradrachm (17.04 gm). Head of Persephone left, wreathed in grain, wearing necklet and drop earrings; dolphin to right / Horse standing right; palm tree behind, crescent above. Jenkins, SNR 56, 120 (O40/R109). EF. \$2,200.

Wonderfully Expressive Horse's Head



17. **Siculo-Punic. "M"** Circa 320-305 BC. AR Tetradrachm (16.86 gm). Head of Persephone left; dolphins around / Horse's head; palm behind, Punic 'M' below. Jenkins, SNR 56, 264 (O81/R212). EF, clean strike. \$3,300.

Exceptional 'Mint of the Quaestors' Tetradrachm



18. **Siculo-Punic. "MHSBM."** Circa 300-289 BC. AR Tetradrachm (17.28 gm). "Mint of the Quaestors." Head of Herakles right, wearing lion's skin headdress / Horse's head left; palm tree behind, Punic letters 'MHSBM' beneath truncation. Jenkins, SNR 57, 387(O119/R317). Choice EF, very lightly toned. Choice strike, centering and metal quality. \$2,200.

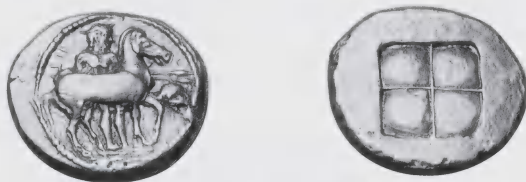
The legend 'MHSBM', which occurs only on this series of coinage, was not attested other than on the coins until the discovery in 1966 of an inscription at Carthage which records the opening of a new street in the city and imposes fines for damages which would be payable to 'our MHSBM'. The term apparently refers to magistrates whose responsibilities related also to the coinage. The Latin equivalent would be "Quaestors."

Extremely Rare Archaic Macedonian Didrachm



19. **MACEDON, Uncertain.** Circa 510-480 BC. AR Didrachm (7.02 gm). Foreparts of Pegasus and winged lion conjoined at mid-section and counterpoised; dotted border / Quadripartite incuse square, two quadrants partially filled. SNG ANS 989; Asyut 57; Svoronos pl. 14, 24f. Toned VF, porous. Extremely rare! \$3,750.

Very Rare Tribal Oktadrachm



20. **Thracio-Macedonian Tribes. The Bisalti.** Circa 480-465 BC. AR Oktadrachm (28.26 gm). Horse standing right; behind, youth holding two spears, wearing petasos and standing right; Corinthian helmet in field before / Quadripartite incuse square. Cf. M.J. Price, *BAR International* 343 (1987), pl. VIII, 1; Svoronos—; AMNG—; BMC *Macedonia*—; Raymond—. Nice VF, deep strike, nice metal, some die deterioration on and around helmet symbol. Only seven examples known with helmet in field. \$7,750.

Ex Lanz Auktion 74 (20 November 1995), lot 142.

Toward the close of the sixth century BC and in the early decades of the fifth, the tribes of this remote region produced a silver coinage of truly exceptional character. Comprising denominations larger than those being struck by any other mint at the time, with the sole exception of Abdera in Thrace, these 'medallic' pieces are probably to be associated with the payment of tribute to the Persians during their occupation of the Thracian coast.

Little is known of the history and interrelationship of the tribal groups of the Thracio-Macedonian region. The Bisalti seem to have occupied territory in the eastern Chalkidice along the west bank of the lower Strymon. Their oktadrachms depict a young male figure walking in the background beside his horse. Although he is sometimes identified as Ares, god of war, Kraay (ACGC pg. 140) points out that "his pursuit seems to be hunting rather than war." A similar type was later employed for the regal coinage of Alexander I of Macedon (circa 498-454 BC) who simply added his name symmetrically spaced around the incuse square on the reverse. This particular oktadrachm bears the symbol of a Corinthian helmet in the obverse field to right of the horse, a variety unrecorded before 1987, and of which only seven examples are known to exist.

A Selection of Macedonian Fractions

The tiny fractions of the city states in this region often utilize the same motifs and display the same high level of artistic skill as on the larger coinage.

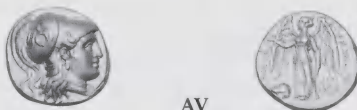


21. **Eion.** Circa 500 BC. AR Trihemionbol (1.16 gm). Goose standing right, head reverted / Rough incuse square. Dewing 1018. EF, nice metal. \$365.
22. **Skione.** Circa 480-450 BC. AR Hemionbol (0.34 gm). Male head right / Egyptian-style eye in incuse. SNG ANS 710. EF. Very rare! \$365.
23. **Tragilus.** Circa 450-400 BC. AR Hemionbol (0.19 gm). Grape cluster / T-P-A-I in quadripartite incuse square. SNG Copenhagen 447. VF, slightly porous. \$145.

Exceptional Lifetime Issue



24. **MACEDON, Kings of. Philip II.** 359-336 BC. AR Tetradrachm (14.27 gm). Struck circa 342/1-337/6 BC. Pella mint. Laureate head of Zeus right / ΦΙΛΙΠΠ-ΠΟΥ, youth on horseback right; thunderbolt below, N in exergue. Le Rider 228 (D128/R184). Toned EF, high-relief, wonderful early style. \$2,750.



AV

25. **Alexander III, the Great.** 336-323 BC. AV Stater (8.48 gm). Struck 317-311 BC. "Babylon" mint. Helmeted head of Athena right; serpent on helmet / [B]ΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Nike standing left, holding wreath and stylis; satyr's head left, monogram in wreath right. Price 3735; Müller 729. Good VF. \$1,975.

A Superb 'Amphipolis' Mint Alexander the Great



26. **Alexander III, the Great.** 336-323 BC. AR Tetradrachm (17.27 gm). Struck circa 323-320 BC. "Amphipolis" mint. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion's skin headdress / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Zeus enthroned left, holding eagle and scepter; in left field, monogram. Price 120; Müller 863. Superb EF, light toning, bold strike in high relief. \$1,275.



27.



28.



27. **Alexander III, the Great.** AR Drachm (4.31 gm). Struck 323-319 BC. Kolophon mint. Head of Herakles right wearing lion's skin headdress / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Zeus seated left, holding eagle and scepter; fish to left, spearhead to right. Price 1762; Müller 315. EF, light toning. \$245.

28. **Alexander III, the Great.** 336-323 BC. AR 1/30th Tetradrachm (0.50 gm). Struck 317-311 BC. Babylon mint. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion's skin headdress / Club, quiver and bow; monogram in wreath. Price 3729; Müller—. Near EF. Rare denomination. \$495.

Superb Amphipolis Mint Demetrios Poliorketes



29. **Demetrios Poliorketes.** 306-285 BC. AR Tetradrachm (17.21 gm). Amphipolis mint. Struck circa 294-293 BC. Nike standing left on prow of galley, blowing trumpet and holding mast / ΒΑ-ΣΙΛΕ-ΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ, Poseidon, seen from behind, striding left and wielding trident; tripod before, I and ME monogram behind. Newell 94. Superb EF. \$2,200.

The son of Antigonos the "One-Eyed," Demetrios assisted in his father's campaigns against the other Diodochs in an attempt to unify the various Macedonian kingdoms under his rule. With a powerful fleet at his command, he became something of a swashbuckling pirate king, raiding the other Hellenistic kingdoms at will. Demetrios won a spectacular naval victory over Ptolemy I at Salamis, Cyprus in 306 BC, an event commemorated by this splendid coin. The Nike-atop-prow motif on the obverse may have inspired the famous statue "Nike of Samothrace," now in the Louvre. Later, Demetrios launched a hard-fought but unsuccessful siege of Rhodes, which gave him his unusual epithet Poliorketes—"Besieger of Cities."

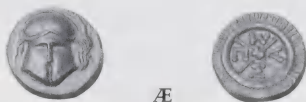
A Masterpiece of the Engraver's Workmanship



30. **THRACE, Abdera.** Circa 492-473 BC. AR Tetradrachm (14.07 gm). Griffin seated left, foreleg raised; MEΓA / Quadripartite incuse square. Cf. May 100 (unrecorded dies). Toned EF, well struck on a broad flan. A spectacular piece. Very rare! \$8,750.



31. **Maroneia.** Circa 354 BC. AR Stater (11.33 gm). Bridled horse rearing left / Grape-vine within central square; EIII-XOP-HI-O and fly within square incuse frame around. Cf. Schönert-Geiss 451. Superb EF. \$2,750.



Æ

32. **THRACE, Black Sea Area. Mesembria.** Circa 4th-3rd Century BC. Æ 17mm (2.98 gm). Crested Corinthian helmet facing / Spiked wheel in which M-E-Σ-A. SNG BMC Black Sea 275. Good VF, light brown-green patina. \$295.



Æ



33. **Pantikapaion.** Late 4th-3rd Century BC. Æ 20mm (5.67 gm). Bearded head of Pan left, wearing ivy wreath / Lion's head left; fish below, ΠΑΝ. SNG BMC Black Sea 883; Anohkin 125. Good VF, brown patina. \$145.

Of the Finest Style and Artistic Execution



34. **THRACE, Kings of. Lysimachos.** 323-281 BC. AR Tetradrachm (17.12 gm). Struck circa 297-281 BC. Lampsakos mint. Head of the deified Alexander right, wearing horn of Ammon / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ, Athena seated left, holding Nike in her extended right hand, left arm resting on shield; monogram and crescent in inner left field. Thompson 61; Müller 395. Choice EF. Of the finest style and artistic execution. \$2,500.



35. Æ



36.



35. **THRACE, Dynasts of. Bergaios.** Early 4th Century BC. Æ 10mm (0.93 gm). Bearded head of Silenos right / BEPT, fish swimming right. BMC *Thrace*, pg. 2, 3. VF, green patina. Very rare! \$195.

36. **THRACE, Islands of. Thasos.** Circa 411-350 BC. AR Diobol (1.05 gm). Bearded head of Dionysos left / Herakles, wearing in lion's skin headdress, kneeling with bow; ΘΑΣ-Ι-ΟΝ. BMC *Thrace*—; SNG Copenhagen—. Nice VF, light porosity. Very rare denomination, possibly unrecorded type. \$795.



Æ

37. **SARMATIA, Olbia. Time of Domitian-Trajan.** Circa late 1st Century AD. Æ 25mm (11.72 gm). Laureate bust of Apollo right / Sea-eagle on dolphin right; XAP monogram, A. A. RPC II 491; SNG Copenhagen 113. EF, black patina. Far superior to examples plated in RPC and Copenhagen. Rare! \$495.



38. **THESSALY, Pharsalos.** Circa 480-440 BC. AR Hemidrachm 3.02 gm). Helmeted head of Athena right / Horse's head right; ΦΑΡ around, all within incuse. BMC *Thessaly*, pg. 43, 1; SNG Copenhagen 217. Good VF, coppery toning on obverse. Choice head of Athena in high-relief! \$495.



39. **BOEOTIA, Federal Coinage.** Circa 338-315 BC. AR Stater (12.16 gm). Boeotian shield / Amphora; BO-Ω, club. BMC *Central Greece*, pg. 36, 45; SNG Fitzwilliam 2960. EF, choice iridescent toning. Magnificent oversized flan! \$1,250.

Of Superb Quality



40. **ATTICA, Athens.** After 449 BC. AR Tetradrachm (17.17 gm). Helmeted head of Athena right, helmet ornamented with vine scroll and laurel leaves / Owl standing right; ΑΘΕ to right, olive sprig and crescent to left; all within incuse. SNG Copenhagen 31. Superb EF, exceptional metal quality, near-perfect centering, detailed owl. \$3,300.



41. **CORINTHIA, Corinth.** Circa 300-243 BC. AR Drachm (2.55 gm). Pegasos flying left; koppa below / Head of Aphrodite right, hair in sakkos. BMC *Corinth*, pg. 52, 418 var. (no star); SNG Copenhagen 138. Toned, good VF. \$295.

Exceptional Strike for Issue



42. **CRETE, Lyttos.** Circa 320-270 BC. AR Stater (10.88 gm). Eagle flying left / ΛΥΤΤΙ-ΟΙ, boar's head left within dotted incuse square. Svoronos pl. XXI, 25 (same dies); Le Rider 50. Toned EF, well-struck on a broad flan. \$1,950.



Æ



43. **TROAS, Skepsis.** Circa 4th Century BC. Æ 16mm (3.51 gm). Forepart of Pegasos right / Fir tree, Σ-K within linear square. Superb EF, dark green patina. \$330.



44. **AEOLIS, Kyme.** After 165 BC. AR Tetradrachm (16.51 gm). Head of the Amazon Kyme right, wearing taenia / ΚΥΜΑΙΩΝ, horse standing right, one handled cup below; ΜΗΤΡΟΦΑΝΗΣ magistrate. Oakley, *ANSMN* 27, 1s (same dies). EF, light golden cast. \$795.



45. **IONIA, Ephesos.** Circa 387-295 BC. AR Tetradrachm (15.32 gm). E-Φ, bee with straight wings, seen from above / Forepart of stag right, head turned left; palm tree behind, ΒΟΙΩΤΟΣ magistrate. Head, pg. 34. Good VF, choice iridescent toning. \$2,200.

An Enigmatic Piece



46. **IONIA, Uncertain.** Circa 480-420 BC. AR Sixth Stater (1.78 gm). Ram's head right, lizard (?) below / Forepart of bull right within incuse. Traité—; SNG von Aulock—; SNG Copenhagen—; BMC *Ionia*—; Rosen—; Dewing—; Weber—. Toned, good VF. Apparently unrecorded! \$1,200.

This interesting and attractive piece seems to be completely unrecorded as a type. There is no ethnic to identify the issuing city. Delphi issued coins of similar size and weight, with a Ram's head obverse and a facing goat's head within a reverse incuse; likewise, Mytilene on Lesbos and Salamis on Cyprus issued coins with similar obverses, although no silver on any similar weight standard. Samos in Ionia issued larger coins and sixth staters with a virtually identical reverse, but always with an identifying ethnic. None of the collections consulted had a similar coin. As such, it must remain a tantalizing mystery until a positive identity can be established.

Kroisos' Prototype Gold Stater



AV

47. **LYDIA, Kings of. Kroisos.** Circa 561 BC or later. AV Stater (10.76 gm). Heavy Series. Struck at Sardes. Confronted foreparts of lion facing right with paw raised and bull facing left with bent leg / Double incuse punch, one side larger than other. McClean 8635, pl. 302, 3 (same obverse die); Boston MFA 2068; Carradice, pl. X, 2. Good VF. Very rare. \$9,750.

The Kingdom of Lydia, under the Mermnad dynasty, may well have been the originator of coinage in the Mediterranean world. It possessed rich deposits of electrum, an alloy of gold and silver, which was the only metal used for coin production in its earliest stages. The Lydians later demonstrated their ingenuity in monetary matters by introducing a bimetallic currency system, comprising coins struck in pure gold and silver instead of electrum which was of variable intrinsic value. This development took place under Kroisos (560-546 BC), a monarch famed for his extraordinary wealth, at which time the types of the royal Lydian coinage were standardized to depict the confronted foreparts of a lion and a bull, possibly symbolizing the sun and the moon. Coins were struck in a range of denominations, both in gold and silver, the relative value of the two metals at this time being 131/3:1. This very rare gold 'heavy' stater comes from the initial phase of Kroisos' bimetallic coinage. It was intended to replace the heavier electrum stater of 14.2 grams, the equivalent value of which it was meant to represent. A silver stater of the same weight (about 10.9 grams) was also introduced at this time, the purpose being to simplify the conversion of existing stocks of electrum into the two other metals. The next step was to reduce the weight of the gold stater to 8.17 grams to simplify its relationship to the silver piece (now 1:10) and to replace the silver stater by a half-stater worth one-twentieth of the new gold piece. When Lydia was conquered by the Achaemenid Persians under Cyrus in 546 BC, they adopted the existing Lydian currency system, the gold stater eventually becoming the daric and the silver half stater the siglos.



AV

48. **Kroisos.** Circa 561-546 BC. AV Twelfth Stater (0.67 gm). Light series. Confronted foreparts of lion and bull / Incuse punch. Walburg, "Lydisch oder Persisch?" SNR 70 (1991), pl. 2, IV. 3. Choice EF. Extremely rare! \$ 2,200.

A Noble Drachm of Knidos



49. **CARIA, Knidos.** Circa 410 BC. AR Drachm (6.04 gm). Forepart of roaring lion right / Archaic head of Aphrodite within incuse square. Cahn Series V, 90 (V43/R61); SNG Helsinki 137 (same dies). EF, nicely centered and well struck. One of the finest known Series V drachms. Very rare, only one specimen from these dies listed by Cahn. \$4,500.

This fine classical coin dates from the years immediately after 411 BC when Knidos gained its independence from the Athenian Empire and resumed minting its own coinage.

Masterpiece of Greek Coinage - A Classic Rarity



50. **CARIA, Islands off. Kos.** Circa 470 BC. AR Tetradrachm (3 Sigloi) (16.55 gm). ΚΟΣ, nude diskobolos (discus thrower), leaning to left, preparing to hurl discus; tripod to left / Crab within diagonally-divided incuse square; dotted border. Barron, "The Fifth-Century Diskoboloi of Kos," in *Essays Stanley Robinson*, 6f (A4/P5; this coin) = SNG Lockett 2922 (this coin). Toned, good VF. One of the classic rarities of Greek coinage, with a distinguished pedigree stretching back to 1907. \$25,000.

Ex Olga H. Knoepke Collection (Glendining, 1986), lot 300; ex Lockett Collection (Glendining, 1961), lot 2397; ex Vogel Collection (Hess, 1924), lot 357; ex Duplicates from the Berlin Coin Cabinet (Hess Auktion 7, 1907), lot 728.

This issue of Kos is one of the best known ancient coin types depicting an athletic event. Surprisingly, however, scholars have not been able to agree on the significance of the pose of the athlete; opinions vary from the actual act of throwing, to dancing, or to exercising with the discus. In any event, it most certainly represents the athlete in competition as attested by the tripod, a customary "trophy" awarded at various sporting events. This type most likely honors the Triopian games, an athletic festival celebrated by Kos, Knidos, Ialysos, Lindos and Kamiros (the five cities of the Dorian pentapolis) in honor of Apollo Triopius. The victors were awarded bronze tripods which were then dedicated to Apollo. At the famous games held at Olympia, the discus competition was not a sole event but rather part of the Pentathlon (see Antony Milavic, "Ancient Olympia: The Place, The Games," *The Celator*, (July 1992), pp. 6-16). One can then surmise that other athletic games such as the Pythian at Delphi or Isthmian at Corinth or, in this case, the Triopian games also included the discus as part of the Pentathlon, along with the running long jump, javelin, 200-yard foot race and wrestling competitions. Milavic writes: "The pentathlete was probably given as many as five throws to produce his best effort. The discus was originally of stone evolving to iron, lead and bronze. Like its modern counterpart, it was circular with convex sides. Extant ancient examples range from 6-1/2 inches to 12-1/2 inches in diameter, and from 2-1/4 pounds to 14-1/2 pounds in weight. It appears that all the competitors used the same discus during a single Olympiad. The pentathlete Phayllos reportedly threw a discus 95 feet, and another athlete threw one across the Alpheus river." Other than the fact that today's discus throwers wear clothes and will receive only a medal for their victory, a visitor to the Olympic games at Sydney, Australia later this year will witness an athletic event that has remained popular for over 2,000 years!

By the Master Die Engraver Xeno



51. **CARIA, Islands off. Rhodes.** Circa 385 BC. AR Tetradrachm (15.14 gm). Signed by the die engraver Xeno. Head of Helios facing, facing slightly right / $\text{PO}\Delta\text{ION}$, rose within incuse square; lion's head right to left of stalk, single bud to right; A Ξ -E. Bérend, SNR 51, 33 (this coin); Kraay, ACGC, 942 (same obverse die). Choice EF, exceptionally lifelike head in the finest classical style. Extremely rare, of superb artistry! \$27,500.

From the Marmaris Hoard (ICGH 1209).

This magnificent sculptural head of Helios marks a high point in classical numismatic artistry. It is fitting that the artist, Xeno, should sign his work (the X-E to either side of the rose stalk), an apparently singular honor for Rhodian die engravers. Prior to the discovery of the Marmaris Hoard in 1970/1, Xeno's work was completely unknown. His signature is now known to appear on four reverse dies, two of which were employed with this splendid obverse.



52. **PAMPHYLIA, Aspendos.** Circa 300-280 BC. AR Stater (10.37 gm). Two wrestlers grappling; PIO between / $\text{ECTFE}\Delta\text{IIYC}$, slinger to right; forepart of horse right, lyre below. SNG France 113 (same dies). Toned, good VF. Well-centered on a large flan. Rare type! \$1,450.

For the issue of Aspendos (the PIO signature), the triskeles, traditional symbol of Aspendos, is replaced with a horse. Associated symbols are eagle, helmet, lyre, two types of monograms, spearhead, star, wreath, and caduceus.



53. **CILICIA, Kelenderis.** Circa 350-333 BC. AR Stater (10.12 gm). Horseman right, dismounting; Φ below / [KE]ΛΕΝ, goat kneeling right, head left; O below; countermark: ox. SNG Copenhagen 90 (same dies and countermark). Toned EF, broad flan, nice metal. \$1,450.



54. **Tarsos. Balakros, Satrap.** 333-323 BC. AR Stater (10.77 gm). Facing bust of Athena, wearing triple-crested helmet / Baaltars seated left; grain ear and grapes to left, B and ivy leaf to right, T below. SNG France 367. EF, bold obverse strike, light toning. \$1,200.

Balakros was appointed by Alexander to replace Arsames as satrap of Cilicia.



55. **SYRIA, Seleukid Kings. Antiochos I.** 280-261 BC. AR Tetradrachm (17.16 gm). Struck circa 267-261 BC. Seleukia on the Tigris mint. Diademed head right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ, Apollo seated left on omphalos, holding bow. SNG Spaer 289; Newell, *ESM* 149. Superb EF, marvelous high-relief strike, choice metal. \$1,750.

Rare Half Shekel in Choice Condition



56. **JUDAEA. First Jewish War.** Year 3 (68 AD). AR Half Shekel (6.80 gm). "Half Shekel", chalice with six beads along rim / "Jerusalem the Holy", sprig of three pomegranates. *AJC* II pg. 261, 19; Hendin 663. EF, choice metal. \$3,000.

Early Attic Weight Tetradrachm



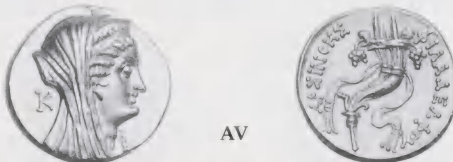
57. **EGYPT, Ptolemaic Kings. Ptolemy I.** 323-283 BC. AR Attic Tetradrachm (16.91 gm). Circa 314-310 BC. Head of deified Alexander, wearing elephant's skin headdress / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Athena Alkidemos standing right, holding spear and shield; ΔΙ and eagle in field. Svoronos 33; Zervos, "The Early Tetradrachms of Ptolemy I," *ANSMN* 13 (1967), issue XIII; SNG Copenhagen 14. Near EF, attractive high-relief strike. \$2,750.

Extremely Rare Early Portrait of Ptolemy III



58. **Ptolemy III, Eurgetes.** 246-211 BC. AR Tetradrachm (13.72 gm). Ephesos (?) mint. Diademed head of Ptolemy III right, wearing aegis / ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ, Eagle standing left on thunderbolt; K to right, monogram to left. Svoronos 894, pl. 26, 18 (attributed to Ptolemy II); Hazzard, fig. 9 (this coin). VF, light toning. Very rare! \$3,600.

This is one of the few coins in the Ptolemaic series which show an actual portrait of the issuing ruler rather than the generic images of Ptolemy I and Arsinoë II. Ptolemy III was the last truly great Ptolemaic king of Egypt. His foreign wars for a time brought much of Syria, the Levant, and even some Aegean Islands under Ptolemaic rule, but these adventures caused unrest at home and set the stage for future decline.



59. **Ptolemy VI-VIII.** Circa 180-116 BC. AV Oktadrachm (27.82 gm). Diademed and veiled head of Arsinoë II right; K behind / ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ, double filleted cornucopiae, wrapped with diadem. Svoronos 1498-1499; SNG Copenhagen 322. Superb EF, beautiful high-relief strike. \$9,750.



AV

60. **ZEUGITANIA, Carthage.** Circa 350-320 BC. AV Stater (9.32 gm). Head of Tanit left, wreathed with grain, wearing necklet and triple-pendant drop earrings / Horse standing right, three pellets before foreleg. Jenkins & Lewis Group IIIe, 24 (same dies). EF, deeply struck on a broad flan. \$2,750.

Carthage, a Phoenician colony on the coast of North Africa, rose to become the dominant maritime power in the western Mediterranean from the 5th through mid-3rd centuries BC. Its trading colonies in Spain, Sardinia and Sicily provided it with abundant quantities of gold, which it used to finance a formidable navy and a well-trained mercenary army. Starting out as virtually pure gold, Carthage's staters were steadily debased over a century and a half of production. They display uniform types: the head of Tanit, the Phoenician great mother goddess, on the obverse, and on the reverse a horse, probably a reference to the feared Carthaginian cavalry. This early pure gold stater was struck prior to the debasement of the coinage.

ORIENTAL COINAGE



61. **PERSIA, Achaemenid Kings. Time of Darios.** Circa 500-485 BC. AR 1/3 Siglos (1.76 gm). Persian king or hero right, in kneeling-running stance, drawing bow / Oblong incuse punch. Carradice Type II. Good VF, nice metal. Rare denomination. \$695.



62. **Achaemenid Kings.** Circa 420-375 BC. AR Siglos (5.53 gm). Persian king, wearing kidaris decorated with three large annulets, in kneeling-running stance right, holding bow and dagger, quiver at shoulder / Oblong incuse punch. Traité II, pl. 87, 18-19; Carradice Type IV, 49. Superb EF, light bluish toning. \$1,250.

This remarkable siglos displays exceptional detail and artistry, including details of costume, crown and equipment (the quiver at the king's shoulder) not normally seen on sigloi no matter the condition. One suspects it might be struck from gold Daric dies, but these also almost never display workmanship of this quality. The unusually lifelike representation of the King may be intended as a true portrait.



63.



64.



63. **PARTHIA. Mithridates II.** 123-88 BC. AR Drachm (4.16 gm). Ekbatana mint. Bust left, wearing tiara with six-point star / Archer seated right, holding bow; monogram below. Sellwood 28.3; Shore 97. Toned, choice EF, detailed strike. \$330.

64. **Artabanos IV (the Last).** 216-224 AD. AR Drachm (3.73 gm). Ekbatana mint. Diademed bust left, wearing tiara with ear flaps; abbreviated king's name in Aramaic behind head / Archer seated right, holding bow; monogram below. Sellwood 89.3; Shore 465. EF, broad flan. Rare! \$595.



AV



65. **SASANIAN. Shapur II.** 309-379 AD. AV Dinar (7.09 gm). Eastern series. Kabul mint. Crowned bust right / Fire altar with ribbons; mushroom-shaped objects to either side (censers?). Göbl, *Kushan* 1309; Göbl 107. Superb EF. Portrait in high relief. Rare. \$2,750.



66. **BAKTRIA, Indo-Greek Kings. Eukratides I.** Circa 171-145 BC. AR Tetradrachm (16.92 gm). Pushkalavati mint? Helmeted bust right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ, Dioskouroi on rearing horses right; monogram. Bopearachchi *Série 6f*, 28-29; SNG ANS 465; MIG 177ee. EF, bold portrait, broad flan, choice metal. \$1,200.

ROMAN PROVINCIAL COINAGE



Æ



67. **MACEDON, Koinon of. Hadrian.** 117-138 AD. Æ 26mm (11.79 gm). KAICAP AΔPI-ANOC, laureate head right / KOINON MA-ΚΕΔΟΝΙΩΝ, winged thunderbolt. BMC *Macedon* pg. 28, 151; SNG Copenhagen 1338. Good VF, choice light green patina. \$295.



Æ



68. **MACEDON, Edessa. Gordian III.** 238-244 AD. Æ 25mm (8.56 gm). AVK M ANT ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC, laureate and draped bust right / ΕΔΕC-CΩΝ, Roma Nikephoros seated left on shield, crowned by personification of Edessa. BMC *Macedon* pg. 40, 27. Near EF, glossy brown and green patina. Scarce city. \$185.

Well-endowed Priapos



Æ

69. **MOESIA INFERIOR, Nikopolis. Septimius Severus.** 193-211 AD. Æ 17mm (2.85 gm). AV KAI CE CEVHPOC, laureate head right / ΝΙΚΟΠΟΛΙ-ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟCΙ, Priapos standing left, lifting gown, exposing phallus. Pick 1380. Good VF, nice green patina. Rare. A rather extraordinary Priapos! \$450.



Æ



70. **Nikopolis. Julia Domna, wife of Septimius Severus.** 193-211 AD. Æ 27mm (12.70 gm). Aurelius Gallus, magistrate. ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΔΟ-ΜΝΑ CΕΒΑ, draped bust right / ΥΠ ΑΥΡ ΓΑΛ-ΛΟΥ ΝΙΚΟΠΟΛΙΤ ΠΡΟCΙ, eagle, wreath in beak, atop garlanded altar between two legionary standards. Pick—; BMC *Thrace*—; SNG Copenhagen—. Choice EF, green patina. Possibly unrecorded! \$475.



71. **SYRIA, Seleukis and Pieria. Antioch. Nero.** Year 112/10 (=63/4 AD). AR Tetradrachm (14.71 gm). Σ-ΕΒΑΣΤΟC ΝΕΡΩΝ ΚΑΙCΑΡC, laureate bust right, wearing aegis / ΕΤΟΥC ΒΙΡ•Ι, eagle standing right on thunderbolt; pellet and palm to right. RPC I 4190; Wruck 46. EF, nice metal. \$650.

Exceptional Alexandrian Portrait



Æ



72. **EGYPT, Alexandria. Antoninus Pius.** Year 4 (=140/1 AD). Æ Drachm (24.92 gm). [AYT K T] ΑΙΑ ΑΔΡ ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟΣ CEB EYC, laureate and draped bust right / L-Δ, Elpis walking left, holding flower and raising hem of dress. Köln 1344; Dattari 2536; Milne 1680. Good VF, brown patina, attractive portrait. \$1,575.



Æ



73. **Alexandria. Antoninus Pius.** Year 12 (=148/9 AD). Æ Hemidrachm (13.73 gm). AVT K T ΑΙΑ ΑΔΡ ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟΣ C-EB, laureate head right / ΔΩΔΕ-ΚΑΤΟΥ, Demeter seated left, veiled, holding patera and thyrsus. Köln—; Dattari—; Milne—. Good VF, brown patina. Unrecorded type for year! \$495.

ROMAN REPUBLICAN COINAGE



74. **Ti. Veturius.** 137 BC. AR Denarius (4.05 gm). Helmeted bust of Mars right; X and TI VET behind / ROMA, youth kneeling between two soldiers, holding pig, upon which the soldiers are swearing an oath. Crawford 234/1; Sydenham 527; BMCRR (Italy) 550; Veturia 1. EF, attractively toned. \$450.

The highly original designs of the moneyer Ti. Veturius have occasioned much scholarly comment. The depiction of an oath-taking scene on the denarius recalls the initial issue of Roman gold in the early stages of the Second Punic War. It may refer to the treaty of Caudium concluded with the Samnites in 321 BC following the disaster at the Caudine Forks, where a Roman army was ambushed by the Samnites in a mountain pass and forced to capitulate. One of the consuls who negotiated this treaty was an ancestor of the moneyer, T. Veturius Calvinus. Crawford's dating of this issue is substantially earlier than that of Grueber (93-92 BC) and Sydenham (110-108 BC). The type was later revived during the Social War by the Samnite leader C. Papius Mutilus.



75. **M. Plaetorius M.f. Cestianus.** 57 BC. AR Denarius (4.04 gm). Draped bust of female right; bird standing behind / M PLAETORI CEST EX S C, jug and lighted torch. Crawford 405/4b; Sydenham 803; Plaetoria 7. Superb EF, wonderful style. \$1,450.

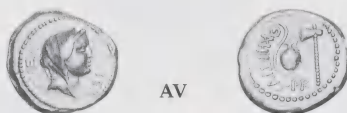
This type is widely considered among the most beautiful of all Roman Republican denarii, for obvious reasons.



76. **Q. Cassius Longinus.** 55 BC. AR Denarius (3.72 gm). Q CASSIVS, veiled head of Vesta right; VESTA before / Curule chair in circular temple of Vesta; urn left and voting tablet inscribed A/C right. Crawford 428/1; Sydenham 917; Cassia 9. Toned, near EF. \$795.

The reverse of this attractive type alludes to an incident in 113 BC in which the college of pontiffs acquitted two Vestal Virgins, allegedly improperly, on charges of incest, while condemning a third. An ancestor of the moneyer was called in to investigate the affair. The curule chair under the circular temple alludes to the judicial power given to the investigator, while the urn to the left and the tablet to the right inscribed A/C (for Absolvo and Condemno) is the ballot used by jurors to vote for guilt or innocence.

ROMAN IMPERATORIAL COINAGE



77. **JULIUS CAESAR.** 46 BC. AV Aureus (7.96 gm). Issue of Aulus Hirtius. C CAESAR COS TER, veiled head of Vesta right / A HIRTIVS PR, lituus, jug and ax. Crawford 466/1; Bahrfeldt 19; Sear 5. Good VF, attractive style. \$3,300.

Aulus Hirtius, the moneyer who supervised the striking of this vast gold issue in 46 BC, was one of Julius Caesar's closest friends and allies. After the dictator's death on the Ides of March, 44, Hirtius completed Caesar's unfinished commentary on the Gallic Wars and probably authored the history of the Alexandrine War from Caesar's notes. He was designated consul in 43 and led an army supporting Octavian against Mark Antony at Mutina, but was killed in action.

ROMAN IMPERIAL COINAGE

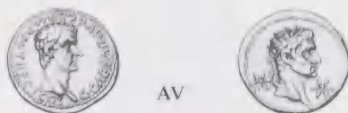


Æ

78. **AGRIPPA.** Died 12 BC. Æ As (11.22 gm). Struck under Caligula, 37-41 AD. M AGRIPPA L F COS III, head left, wearing rostral crown / S C across field, Neptune standing left, holding small dolphin and trident. RIC 58 (Gaius); BMCRE 161 (Tiberius); BN 77; Cohen 3. Good VF, choice deep green patina. \$1,450.

Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa was Augustus' right-hand man, a close friend whose political and military skills made straight the path to power. Although of humble birth and a social class below Augustus, Agrippa was showered with honors and held many important military commands and offices. In 21 BC, Augustus gave his daughter Julia in marriage to Agrippa, clearly marking him as the chosen heir, and in 17 Augustus adopted Agrippa to ensure a smooth succession (although the two men were nearly the same age, Augustus was sickly and Agrippa seemingly far more robust). Agrippa's prominence in political affairs was emphasized in 13 BC, when two of the three moneyers included Agrippa on their coin types. Agrippa died abruptly the following year forcing Augustus to reluctantly name Tiberius as his successor. Agrippa's daughter, Agrippina the elder, later married Germanicus and bore him several children, including the future emperor Gaius Caligula, who honored his maternal grandfather by striking this handsome copper as with his portrait. The reverse image of Neptune recalls Agrippa's role as admiral during naval engagements at Actium.

Choice High Grade Caligula Aureus



AV

79. **GAIUS CALIGULA, with Divus Augustus.** 37-41 AD. AV Aureus (7.64 gm). Struck 37 AD. Lugdunum mint. C CAESAR AVG GERM P M TR POT COS, bare head of Caligula right / Radiate head of Augustus right, between two stars. RIC I 1; BMCRE 1; BN 1; Cohen 10. Near EF. A very rare type, and particularly nice in such a wonderful state of preservation! \$25,000.



79. 2X



At the age of 25, Gaius, the youngest son of Germanicus and Agrippina Senior, became emperor. Not having the experience or military prestige to ensure his elevation, Gaius had to rely on the principle of dynastic loyalty to win the support of the military and people of Rome. Accordingly, many of his coins concentrate on the dynastic theme, and the first type of the new reign draws attention to his relationship to the founder of the empire, his great-grandfather Augustus.



Æ



80. **GAIVS CALIGULA.** 37-41 AD. Æ As (11.50 gm). Struck 37/8 AD. C CAESAR AVG GERMANICVS PON M TR POT, bare head left / VESTA above, S C across field, Vesta seated left, holding patera and scepter. RIC I 38; BMCRE 46; BN 54; Cohen 27. EF, sharp strike, brown patina, exceptional surfaces. \$1,600.

Wonderful De Britann Claudius Denarius



81. **CLAUDIUS.** 41-54 AD. AR Denarius (3.78 gm). Struck 46/7 AD. TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG P M TR P VI IMP XI, laureate head right / DE BRITANN on architrave of triumphal arch surmounted by equestrian statue of Claudius left and flanked by trophies. RIC I 34; BMCRE 35; Hill 78; RSC 18. Near EF, exceptional metal quality and centering. \$7,500.

The reverse of this coin commemorates Claudius' invasion and conquest of southern Britain which commenced in 43 AD. The triumphal arch on the reverse announces DE[VICTA] BRITANN[IA], "Britain conquered," although when this coin was struck three years after the invasion the province was far from pacified. Caratacus, the British king who led the Celtic population in resistance to Rome, was not captured until 51. He was brought back to Rome and was allowed to speak before the Senate. His speech was so eloquent, and his manner so dignified, that he was pardoned by Claudius and allowed to live out his life in comfort in Rome.

A Contorniate with Few Equals



Æ

82. **NERO.** 54-68 AD. Æ 38mm Contorniate Medallion (18.02 gm). Struck circa 400 AD. Rome mint. NERO CAESAR AVG GERM IMP, laureate head of Nero right; PE monogram engraved behind / STE-F-AN-AS, driver in slow quadriga with plumed horses right, turning left, holding wreath and palm branch. Alföldi, pl. 71, 8 (same dies). Superb EF, perfect green patina. Extremely rare in this grade! \$8,750.

Contorniates, a class of bronze coin-like objects with a surrounding rim and/or furrow, have long puzzled numismatists and historians. They are a product of the 4th and 5th centuries AD, although the designs usually harken back to several centuries earlier. Several past Roman emperors are depicted on the obverses, most commonly Nero, Trajan, and Caracalla, all enthusiastic patrons of circus games and chariot races. Behind the emperor's portrait is usually inscribed a monogram consisting of a P (Greek rho) with a varying number of horizontal lines, or a palm branch, and often these engraved areas are inlaid with silver. The reverses are often games-related; here the famous charioteer Stefanus is shown in a quadriga, holding the symbols of victory—a wreath and palm branch, apparently acknowledging the cheers of the crowd. The emphasis on sport has led some historians to propose that contorniates are tokens handed out to attendees of the games or races, or perhaps even entrance tickets. Alternatively, they could be a form of pagan propaganda distributed by the Roman aristocracy since notoriously anti-Christian emperors seem to predominate on the obverses. A more recent, and more likely, suggestion is that they are pieces in a board game, the raised rim making them easier to slide or perhaps fit in a recessed area. If so, the game must have been wildly popular. One wonders how many Monopoly tokens will be uncovered by future archaeologists, and whether the miniature shoes, race cars, etc. will provoke as much puzzlement to them as contorniates do to us.



AV

83. **VESPASIAN.** 69-79 AD. AV Aureus (7.07 gm). Struck 73 AD. IMP CAES VESP AVG CEN, laureate head right / VES-TA, round Temple of Vesta with four columns; statue of Vesta standing left between center two columns, two other smaller statues of minor goddesses to left and right. RIC II 69c; BMCRE 109; Cohen 579. Good VF. Rare. \$7,500.

Ex C. S. Bement Collection (Ars Classica, 25-28 June 1924), lot 733; ex L. Vierordt Collection (J. Schulman, 5 March 1923), lot 1028; ex Prof. H. Wintz Collection.

This wonderful architectural type was struck to celebrate the re-dedication of the Temple of Vesta on the Palatine, which had been destroyed in the great fire of Nero, and was rebuilt by Vespasian. At the time a much celebrated event, this reverse type was also used on the aurei of the two Caesars, Titus and Domitian.



84. **TITUS.** 79-81 AD. AR Denarius (3.35 gm). Struck 80 AD. IMP TITVS CAESAR VESPASIAN AVG P M, laureate head right / TR P IX IMP XV COS VIII P P, elephant walking left. RIC II 22a; BMCRE 43; RSC 303. EF, choice portrait. \$975.



AV

85. **HADRIAN.** 117-138 AD. AV Aureus (7.28 gm). Struck 138 AD. HADRIANVS AVG COS III P P, bare head right / G-EN-I-O P R, Genius standing slightly left, holding cornucopiae and patera; lighted and garlanded altar to left. RIC II 249; BMCRE 656; Hill 904; Cohen 800. Superb EF, deep strike and fully lustrous. \$13,500.

Hadrian Sails to Judaea

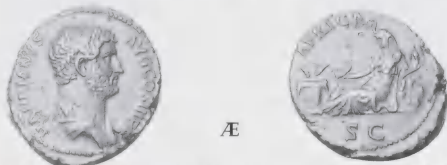


Æ

86. **HADRIAN.** 117-138 AD. Æ As (11.37 gm). Struck 132 AD. HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS, bare-headed and draped bust right / FELICITATI AVG, COS III P P in exergue, S C across field, galley going left, vexillum at prow with ram, signum and vexillum at stern, rudder and five sweeps; on deck, five oarsmen addressed by Hadrian seated left in steering house. RIC II 719; BMCRE 1458/9 var.; Cohen 660. Choice EF, dark green patina. \$2,200.

A more satisfactory interpretation than is normally given for this reverse type would be that it depicts the events of 132 when Hadrian was obliged to employ an enormous armament of ships and men to suppress the Judaeen uprising. Upon conclusion of the campaign, a shrine to Jupiter was erected on the Temple mount at Jerusalem.

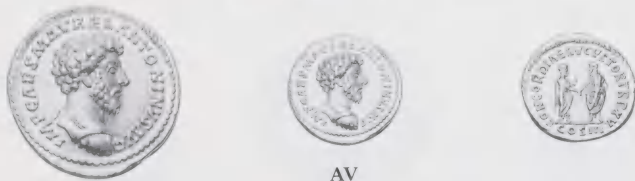
Hadrian's Travels in Africa



Æ

87. **HADRIAN.** 117-138 AD. Æ As (11.78 gm). Struck 136 AD. HADRIANVS AVG COS III P P, bare-headed and draped bust right / AFRICA S C, Africa reclining left, holding scorpion and cornucopiae. RIC II 841; BMCRE 1714; Cohen 145. Good VF, green patina. \$595.

A Superb Aureus



AV

88. **MARCUS AURELIUS.** 161-180 AD. AV Aureus (7.37 gm). Struck 161 AD. IMP CAES M AVREL ANTONINVS AVG, bare headed and cuirassed bust right / CONCORDIAE AVGVSTOR TR P XV, COS III in exergue, Marcus Aurelius standing right, holding roll and clasping hand of Lucius Verus standing left. RIC III 9; Cohen 71. Superb EF, lustrous fields, high-relief devices. A beautiful aureus. \$7,750.



89. **PESCENNIUS NIGER.** 193-194. AR Denarius (2.58 gm). IMP CAES C PESCEN NIGER IVST AV, laureate head right / FORTVNAE REDV[CI?], Fortuna seated left, wearing peplos, holding rudder and cornucopiae. RIC IV 25/6 var.; RSC 28a var. Near EF, decent metal for series. \$1,650.

*This particular combination of obverse and reverse types and legends does not seem to be recorded for Niger, but that is hardly unusual. The denarii of Pescennius Niger are considered rare today, but the variety of obverse and reverse legends seems almost endless. In his review of the denarii of Pescennius Niger ("The Denarii of Pescennius Niger," in *The President's Address*, NC (1992), pg. iv-xxii), Buttrey was able to locate 545 specimens, composing 91 different reverse types struck from 303 reverse dies. Thirty-two different dies are recorded for this reverse type, FORTVNAE REDV(CI) alone!*



Æ



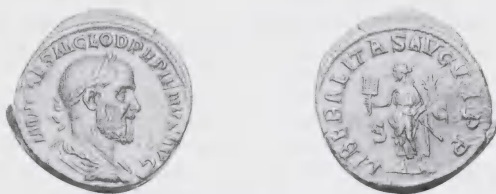
90. **MAXIMINUS I Thrax.** 235-238 AD. Æ Sestertius (23.29 gm). Struck 235/6 AD. IMP MAXIMINVS PIVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / VICTORIA AVG, S C across field, Victory advancing right, holding wreath and palm. RIC IV 67; BMCRE 27; Cohen 100. EF, choice brown-green patina. \$795.

This early issue of Maximinus I has a portrait clearly modified from that of his predecessor, Severus Alexander. Later portraits of Maximinus display an almost grotesque physiognomy. This coupled with primary sources' depictions of him as a hulking giant over 8 feet tall has led some modern historians to conclude that he suffered from excessive human growth hormone.



91. **GORDIAN II Africanus.** 238 AD. AR Denarius (2.61 gm). IMP M ANT GORDIANVS AFR AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / VIRTVS AVGG, Virtus standing left, holding shield and spear. RIC IV 3; BMCRE 30; RSC 14. EF, detailed strike. Very rare, excellent portrait of this 22-day ruler. \$3,900.

In 238 AD, the Roman Empire groaned under the tyranny of Maximinus I Thrax, a hulking usurper who relentlessly squeezed the upper classes. In March of that year, a group of North African nobles rebelled and murdered the procurator who had been sent to enforce the emperor's harsh exactions. Realizing their only hope lay in somehow deposing Maximinus, they turned to the governor of Africa, Marcus Antonius Gordianus, an 80 year old senator with a distinguished career and vast wealth at his disposal. A holdover from an earlier, calmer age, Gordian was a fairly typical Roman aristocrat with a literary and philosophical bent. At first refusing their pleas, Gordian accepted the purple on March 19th. He immediately appointed his son of the same name as his co-ruler and the younger Gordian set about collecting an army to lend force to their usurpation. Messages were sent from Carthage to the Roman Senate, which eagerly approved the Gordians' elevation and declared Maximinus, who was campaigning in Germany, a public enemy. Coins were struck with their names and effigies, and the Gordians' program which proclaimed a return to constitutional rule was widely publicized. Meanwhile, back in Africa, events took a disastrous turn. The governor of neighboring Numidia backed Maximinus and marched against the Gordians with a well-trained army. Gordian II marched out of Carthage to meet them with a hastily assembled rabble which was easily dispersed. Gordian II died on the battlefield; his father hung himself either just before or just after the battle. Their joint reign had lasted all of twenty-two days, a record for brevity. The coin above is a silver denarius bearing the bust of Gordian II in fine style, remarkable considering the haste with which the dies must have been prepared.



Æ

92. **PUPIENUS.** 238 AD. Æ Sestertius (19.74 gm). IMP CAES M CLOD PVPIENVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / LIBERALITAS AVGVST P P (!), S C across field, Liberalitas standing facing, head left, holding abacus and cornucopiae. RIC IV 14 var.; BMCRE 10 var.; Cohen 15 var. Good VF, dark green patina. \$2,400.

A most puzzling coin. This reverse legend, LIBERALITAS AVGVST P P, is unrecorded for either Pupienus or his co-ruler Balbinus. RIC, BMCRE and Cohen all list the reverse inscription as LIBERALITAS AVGVSTORVM, and the appellation P P (Pater Patriae) would not seem to fit in this context. However, the reverse shows evidence of double-striking or possibly overstriking, which could mean the P P is a holdover from an undertype, possibly a sestertius of Maximinus I Thrax, against whom Pupienus and Balbinus were in revolt. The letters are so clear and well-struck, however, that it is difficult to see how they could have survived the process of overstriking. An attractive alternative theory, advanced by Curtis Clay, is that this coin is the result of another, very rare form of mint error — a “reverse-only double strike” -- which occurred when the coin became stuck in an obverse die and was restruck with a different reverse, partially obliterating the original. This could have happened if the mint employed two different reverses for each obverse die, which would have been affixed to an anvil. The two reverses may have been used alternately, interposed by two mint workers over the same fixed obverse die. As such, this coin may provide crucial evidence to Roman minting techniques.



Æ

93. **OTACILIA SEVERA, wife of Philip I.** Æ Sestertius (12.85 gm). Struck 247/8 AD. **MARCIA OTACIL SEVERA AVG**, diademed and draped bust right / **SAECVLARES AVGG**, S C in exergue, hippopotamus walking right. RIC IV 200a (Philip I); Cohen 65. Good VF, light green patina.
\$975.



94. **MACRIANVS.** 260-261 AD. Antoninianus (3.72 gm). Antioch mint. **IMP C FVL MACRIANVS P F AVG**, radiate and cuirassed bust right / **A-EQVTAS** (sic) **AVGG**, Aequitas standing left, holding scales and cornucopiae; star in left field. RIC V pt. 2, 5; RSC 1. EF, clean strike, brown patina.
\$225.

With the capture of Valerian by the Persians in 260 AD, the eastern legions were in disorder. To contend with the victorious Persians and to prevent them from over-running the eastern provinces after Valerian's capture in 260, the legions elevated to the throne Macrianus and Quietus, the two sons of one of Valerian's generals. The Roman legions then rallied and were able to defeat the Persian army at Corcyra, forcing the Persian king to retreat to the Euphrates. After securing the situation in the East and leaving Quietus in charge, Macrianus and his father marched into Europe to challenge Gallienus. During the ensuing battle, they were utterly defeated and slain by Gallienus' general Aureolus in 261. Shortly thereafter, Quietus was captured and killed at Emesa by the king of Palmyra, Odenathus.

Very Rare Billon Medallion of Probus





95. PROBUS. 276-282 AD. Silver 34mm Medallion (22.85 gm). IMP PROBVS P F AVG, armored and laureate bust left, holding spear over shoulder and shield depicting "Adventus" scene / MONETA AVG, the three Monetae standing facing, each holding scale above a stack of coins at their feet, and cornucopiae. EF, substantial traces of original silvering and gilding, minor flan crack at 5 o'clock. Very Rare and unusually nice. \$9,750.

Ex ESR Collection (Hess-Leu, 23 March 1961), lot 374; *ex* Apostolo Zeno Collection, part I (Dorotheum, 13-16 June 1955), lot 2014.

For the greater part of the third century, the standard reverse type for the silver (later billon) medallions was the *Tres Monetae*, representing the work of the mint in its three different branches — *aes*, *argentum*, and *aurum* (bronze, silver, and gold). *Moneta* was the presiding goddess of the Roman mint and is depicted holding a pair of scales, symbolic of the care taken to maintain the integrity of the currency. She makes her first appearance on the Roman imperial coinage under Domitian, though her head had already occurred on several issues of late Republican denarii. Issued under the energetic Probus, an emperor noted for the extraordinary complexity of his coinage, this specimen is one of an impressive series of such medallions. Depicting a wide variety of obverse busts, usually of a military nature, the Roman die engravers took great pains to render their subject in elaborate detail.

Superb Julian of Pannonia with Original Silvering



96. JULIAN of Pannonia. 284-285 AD. Antoninianus (3.71 gm). Siscia mint. IMP C M AVR IVLIANVS P F AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust right / PAN-NONIA-E AVG, the two Pannoniae standing facing, one looking left and the other right, right hands outstretched; the Pannonia on the right holds ensign; S/XXII. RIC V pt. 2, 4; Cohen 6. Superb EF, much original silvering. Very rare! \$3,300.

The governor of *Venetia*, the region around modern Venice, Julian of Pannonia led a very short-lived rebellion against Carinus in late 284 or early 285 AD. Almost nothing is recorded in extant literary sources of the usurpation. Julian apparently claimed the two Pannoniae as his own (thus the reverse of this coin), and probably maintained his headquarters at Siscia, which was also the location of his sole mint, striking there very rare aurei and antoniniani. He was soon defeated by Carinus near Verona, in northern Italy, and presumably fell in battle or was executed.

Two Exceptional Solidi of Constantine I, the Great



AV

97. **CONSTANTINE I, the Great.** 307-337 AD. AV Solidus (4.63). Struck 310-313 AD. Treveri mint. CONSTANTINVS P F AVG, laureate head right / GAVDIVM ROMANORVM, ALAMANNIA in exergue, Alamannia seated left in mourning at base of Roman military trophy. RIC VI 823; Alföldi 19; Foss 22; Cohen 165. Extremely rare and important! \$16,000.

This extremely rare early gold solidus, struck at the mint of Treveri (modern Trier), celebrates victory over the Alamanni, a coalition of Germanic tribes who lived to the east of the Rhine. Like many western-mint Constantinian solidi, the portrait style is remarkably realistic. The obverse and reverse strongly recall coins of Trajan issued two centuries earlier.



AV

98. **CONSTANTINE I, the Great.** AV Solidus (4.46 gm). Struck 335 AD. Nicomedia mint. Anepigraphic, diademed head right, gaze turned upward / VICTORIA CONSTANTINI AVG, Victory seated right on cuirass, inscribing VOT/XXX in two lines on shield held by Genius; SMNP. RIC VII 177; Cohen 617. EF, minor edge split. EF. Rare! \$8,750.

Constantine's upward gaze, so apt for the first Christian emperor, iconographically derives from Alexander the Great's portraiture. Eusebius refers to this attribute on various of Constantine's gold coins indicating it as a posture of prayer to God. Thus did the image appear to his Christian subjects; pagans might note the resemblance to Alexander and other Hellenistic kings.

Extremely Rare Heroic Bust of Crispus



AV

99. **CRISPUS, Caesar.** Struck 319-320 AD. AV Solidus (4.37 gm). Thessalonica mint. FL IVL CRIS-PVS NOB CAES, laureate, heroic bust left, seen from behind, holding spear and shield / VIRTVS CAESARI N, Crispus on horseback right, riding down two enemy warriors; SMTSB. RIC VII 136 (this coin); Cohen 164. Good VF. Extremely rare! \$7,500.

Ex Walter Niggeler Collection (Bank Leu & Münzen und Medaillen AG, 2-3 November 1967), lot 1515; ex Caruso Collection (C&E Canessa, 28 June 1923), lot 568.

The outstanding "heroic" bust of Crispus on this coin recalls the bright promise of this outstanding youth. The eldest son of Constantine I, the Great, Flavius Julius Crispus was his father's designated successor and a successful field commander during the wars against various barbarian tribes. During the Licinian war of 324, Crispus commanded a naval squadron that inflicted a decisive defeat on Licinius. Later, Crispus was in charge of the Roman legions in Gaul. He traveled to Rome to celebrate his father's Vincennalia (20th anniversary of rule) in 326, but along the way, abruptly fell out of favor and was executed at Pola. Shortly thereafter, Constantine had his wife, Fausta, put to death as well. The story later circulated that Fausta had attempted to seduce Crispus, her stepson. When he spurned her, she accused him of adultery, prompting the quick-tempered Constantine to execute him. He immediately regretted the act, and upon discovering the true nature of the allegations, had his wife smothered in a steam bath. Though melodramatic, the story may have elements of truth; Fausta might well have conspired against Crispus to advance the prospects of her own sons by Constantine. The emperor's later tortured arrangements for the succession, granting each of his surviving sons and relations a portion of the empire, suggest his sincere regret at having murdered his most beloved son on spurious grounds.



100. Æ Medallion Reverse (1.5x)

Victory over the Barbarian Peoples



Æ



- 100. CONSTANTINE II.** 337-340 AD. Æ 38mm Medallion (33.02 gm). Rome mint. VICT CONSTANTINVS AVG, diademed and cuirassed bust right / VICTORI GE-NTIVM BAR-BARR, Constantine on horseback right, spearing kneeling barbarian before, another on ground beneath horse. Gnechi p. 142, 6; RIC VIII 356; Cohen 196. VF, dark green patina. Very rare! \$4,750.

The reverse inscription of this impressive medallion translates to "Victor over the barbarian peoples." Alas, Constantine II spent more time quarreling with his brothers than battling Rome's barbarian enemies, and fell victim to an ambush while invading the territory of his younger sibling, Constans.



Æ



- 101. DECENTIUS, Caesar.** 351-353 AD. Æ Centenionalis (4.71 gm). Lugdunum mint. D N DECENTIVS NOB CAES, bare-headed and cuirassed bust right / VICTORIAE DD NN AVG ET CAES, two Victories supporting between them wreath inscribed VOT/V/MVLT/X in four lines; SP/RSLG. RIC VIII 137; Bastien 177; LRBC 228. Superb EF. \$225.



Æ



- 102. JULIAN II, the Philosopher.** 360-363 AD. Æ 27mm (8.04 gm). Struck 361-363 AD. Heraclea mint. D N FL CL IVLI-ANVS P F AVG, diademed, draped and cuirassed bust right / SECVRITAS REIPVB, bull standing right, two stars above; •HERACL•B[•]. RIC VIII 104. Choice EF, much original silvering. \$975.



Æ



103. AELIA FLACILLA, wife of Theodosius I. Æ 22mm (5.16 gm). Struck 383-388 AD. Antioch mint. AEL FLAC-CILLA AVG, diademed and draped bust right / SALVS REI-PVBLI-CAE, Flacilla standing facing, holding scroll; ANTE. RIC IX 62; LRBC 2760. Near EF, black patina with earthen highlights. \$275.



AV



104. BASILISCUS. 475-476 AD. AV Solidus (4.46 gm). Constantinople mint. DN BASILISCUS P P AVG, diademed, helmeted and cuirassed three-quarter facing bust, holding spear over shoulder and shield decorated with horseman spearing a fallen enemy / IVCTORI-A (!) AVGGG, Victory standing left, holding long jeweled cross, star in right field; * Z/CONOB. Cf. RIC X 1003; DOCLR 607 for type (unrecorded legend). EF. Extremely rare! \$2,250.

Coins of the short-lived usurper Basiliscus are rare enough. This appears to be an unrecorded legend variety with reverse reading IVCTORI-A AVGGG instead of the usual VICTORI-A, obviously a die engraver's error. Neither RIC X nor DOCLR, the two major references covering the coinage of this period, makes note of this legend variety although other anomalies are recorded as separate entries.

BYZANTINE COINAGE



AV



105. JUSTINIAN II. Second Reign, 705-711 AD. AV Solidus (4.39 gm). Struck 705 AD. Constantinople mint. dN Ihs ChS REX REGNANTIUM, Pantocrator bust of Christ facing / DN IUS-TINIA-NUS MULTUS A, crowned facing bust, wearing loros, holding cross potent on base and patriarchal globus inscribed with PAX. DOC II 1; MIB 1; SB 1413. EF. \$1,650.

*This is the second ever rendering of Christ on a coin and has a "young" head of Christ with a slight beard. In 692, after the Quinsexine Council suppressed the image of the "young" beardless Christ in the form of the Good Shepherd with the Pascal Lamb, the iconography of Christ is that of the image in the apse of the Chrysotriclinos of the Great Palace, mature and bearded, and goes back ultimately to Phidias' representation of Zeus, father of gods and men. The earlier representation belongs to 692-695 during Justinian's first reign, cf. SB 1248. For a stimulating argument on this extraordinary coinage, see J.D. Breckenridge, *The Numismatic Iconography of Justinian II*, ANSNNM 144 (1959), pp. 46-62, especially pp. 60-61 where comparison is made to alleged lifetime depictions of Christ of the Syrian-Palestinian school of portraits.*



106. **BASIL I, with Constantine.** 868-879 AD. AR Miliarion (2.96 gm). Constantinople mint. $\text{I}\eta\text{S}\chi\text{S}\chi\text{R}\text{I}\text{S}\chi\text{S}\chi\text{S}\chi\text{N}\text{I}\text{C}\text{A}$, cross potent on three steps; globe beneath / $+\text{b}\text{A}\text{S}\text{I}/\text{L}\text{I}\text{O}\text{S}\text{C}\text{E}/\text{C}\text{O}\text{N}\text{S}\text{A}\text{N}/\text{T}\text{I}\text{N}'\text{P}\text{I}\text{S}\text{T}\chi\text{V}/\text{b}\text{A}\text{S}\text{I}\text{L}\text{I}\text{S}/\text{R}\text{O}\text{M}\text{E}\text{O}'$. DOC III 7; SB 1708. Toned EF. \$365.



107. **ROMANUS I, with Constantine VII and Christopher.** 920-944 AD. AR Miliarion (3.01 gm). Constantinople mint. $\text{I}\eta\text{S}\chi\text{S}\chi\text{R}\text{I}\text{S}\chi\text{S}\chi\text{S}\chi\text{N}\text{I}\text{C}\text{A}$, cross potent on three steps; globe beneath / $+\text{R}\text{O}\text{M}\text{A}\text{N}\text{O}/\text{C}\text{O}\text{N}\text{S}\text{A}\text{N}\text{T}\text{I}\text{N}'\text{C}\text{E}\text{X}\text{P}\text{I}\text{S}\text{T}\text{O}\text{F}/\text{E}\chi\text{X}\text{W}\text{E}\text{V}\text{S}\text{E}/\text{b}'\text{b}\text{A}\text{S}\text{I}\text{L}'\text{R}'$. DOC III 17; SB 1753. Good VF, light toning. Scarce! \$325.



AV



108. **EUDOCIA.** 1067 AD. AV Histamenon (4.41 gm). Constantinople mint. $+\text{I}\eta\text{S}\chi\text{S}\chi\text{R}\text{I}\text{C}\chi\text{S}\chi\text{R}\text{E}\text{G}\text{N}\text{A}\text{N}\text{T}\text{I}\eta\text{M}$, Christ enthroned facing / $+\text{M}\text{I}\chi\text{E}\chi\text{V}\Delta\text{K}\text{K}\text{W}\text{N}\text{S}$, Eudocia standing on footstool, flanked by Michael and Constantine. DOC III 1; SB 1857. Good VF. Rare! \$975.

Eudocia, widow of Constantine X, ruled as regent for her young sons Michael and Constantine. The empire faced a military crisis in the east, as the Turks advanced further into Asia Minor, and the army and court felt a competent military leader should be emperor. Eudocia had declared she would never remarry but, willingly or not, she married Romanus Diogenes and proclaimed him emperor. The faith in the old general proved misplaced; he led the Byzantine army to one of its most costly defeats when he lost most of Anatolia to Alp Arslan after the battle of Manzikert in 1071.

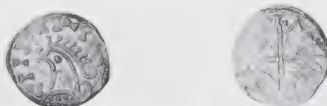
WORLD COINAGE

Very Rare Early Dated Issue



AV

109. **LOWLANDS, Deventer.** 1488. AV Goldgulden or Florin (3.32 gm). MOT * DE * DAV - EnTRIA 88**, Saint Lébuinus seated facing, holding scepter and gospels / FREDERIC * ROMANORVM * IMPER, imperial orb within trilobe. Frey 304 var.; Delmonte 1079; De Mey 736; Friedberg 20. Good VF. Very rare! \$4,750.



110. **VIKING NORWAY. Olof Kyrre.** 1067-1093. AR Penny (0.80 gm). Radiate bust left / Long voided cross, runic inscription. Graesli 75; NM 1; Schive 34. Toned VF. Rare. \$1,450.

Ex Ahlstrom Auction 12, lot 974

The Papacy in Provence



111. **PAPAL STATES. Clement VI.** 1342-1352. AR Gros Tournois (3.98 gm). **Pont de Sorgues mint.** CLEMES P P SEXT, half length bust of Clement within border of quatrefoils / +AGIMVS: TIBI: GRAS: ONIPOTES: DEVS, COMES VENESI keys, cross. Muntoni I pg. 28, 2; Poey d'Avant 4151; Berman 183. Good VF. Very rare! \$1,400.

In 1309, Clement V abandoned Guelf-Ghibelin contested Rome and moved the papal court to Avignon

under the protection of the Count of Provence, Robert d'Anjou who was duly anointed King of Sicily and Jerusalem. From the mint of Pont de Sorgues the papacy produced coins on the gros tournois standard, while in Rome itself the senate issued denari provisini or Provence deniers. In 1348, Clement VI formally purchased Avignon and Pont de Sorgues from Joanna and Louis of Tarento, which remained part of the patrimony of St. Peter until their annexation by the National Assembly in 1791.

BRITISH COINAGE

(Celtic to Modern)



AV



- 112. CELTIC, The Atrebrates. Eppillus.** Circa 10 BC-10 AD. AV Quarter Stater (1.07 gm). Calleva mint. EPPIL • COM F in two lines / Pegasus flying left; pellet in circle below. Van Arsdell 435-1; Seaby 98. Nice VF. \$495.

Very Rare 'Witmen' Gold Thrymsa



AV



- 113. SAXON ENGLAND.** 640-664 AD. AV Thrymsa (1.27 gm). 'Witmen' type. Struck circa 640-645 AD. Bust right; trident before / VVITMEN MONITA, bifurcated short cross within pelleted circle. Metcalf 1; North 25; Seaby 753. Good VF. Extremely rare! \$4,500.

This type of thrymsa was the most prevalent in the Crondall hoard, discovered near the boundary of Surrey and Hampshire in 1828. There are only about thirty known specimens; the twenty-one from the Crondall hoard are now in the Ashmolean Museum.



- 114. Wessex. Edward the Martyr.** 975-978. AR Penny (1.39 gm). Lincoln mint. +EADWARD REX ANGLO, bust left / RODBERTH-O LINDC, small cross. Mossop, *The Lincoln Mint*, pl. II, 6 (same dies); Seaby 1142. Toned VF. Very rare! \$2,750.

THE NORWEB RAVEN PENNY

A Classic Viking Period Coin



- 115. VIKINGS in ENGLAND. Anlaf Guthfrithsson. 939-941. AR Raven Penny (1.19 gm).** York mint. ANLAF CVNVNCS, Raven with wings displayed / ADELFERD MINETR, small cross patée. North 537; SCBI Norweb 127 (this coin); Seaby 1019. VF, small flan crack. Very Rare!
\$10,750.

Ex Pownal Collection, lot 31; ex Reynolds Collection, pt. I, lot 35; ex Norweb Collection, pt. I, lot 42.



- 116. ENGLAND. William I, the Conqueror. 1066-1087. AR Penny (1.35 gm).** Winchester mint. + PILLELM R, crowned facing bust, holding scepter / +LIFINC ON PINCE, P-A-X-S around cross, each letter in circle. BMC 1095; Seaby 1257. Toned EF.
\$575.



- 117. William II. 1087-1100. AR Penny (1.19 gm).** Cross in quatrefoil type, struck 1089-1092. Sandwich mint. Aelfheh(?) moneyer. + PILLELM REX, crowned bust facing, holding sword / +AELFH ON SAND, cross in quatrefoil. North 852; Seaby 1259. Toned, good VF, broad flan. Very rare mint!
\$2,500.

The Badges of Richard III



- 118. Richard III.** 1483-1485. AR Groat (2.91 gm). London mint. RICARD DI GRA REX ANGL S FRANC, crowned bust facing; mintmark: small boar's head / POSVI DEVM A-DIV-TOR-E MEVM around CIVI-TAS LON-DON, long cross, pellets in angles; mintmark: large boar's head. North 1679; Seaby 2159. Toned, nice VF. Rare mintmark combination. \$1,600.

The boar's head symbol displayed on this rare groat is the personal badge of Richard III, the brother of Edward IV and former Duke of Gloucester who usurped the throne from his nephew, Edward V, and gained everlasting infamy. While perhaps Shakespeare's greatest villain, Richard III remains a controversial figure to this day. He was vilified as a power-grabbing, child-murdering usurper by the Tudor dynasty that deposed him.



- 119. Charles II.** 1660-1685. AR Hammered Sixpence (3.05 gm). CAROLVS II D G MAG BRIT FRAN ET HIB REX, crowned bust left; mintmark: crown / REGNO CHRISTO AVSPICE, arms and cross. Seaby 3309. Toned, near EF. Rare this nice! \$975.

The hammered coins of Charles II, struck from the Restoration in 1660 to 1663, are the last coins in the English series made by the old process of hammer and anvil. Early in 1663, the machine presses of Blondeau took over coin production.

A Selection of Rare Anglo-Gallic Gold



120. AV (1.5x)



121. AV (1.5x)



122. AV (1.5x)



AV

- 120. ANGLO-GALLIC. Edward III. Third Type.** Issued 1362. AV Guyennois d'Or (3.86 gm). Poitiers mint. ED' D GRA REX AGLIE DO AQVITAIE, king standing to right, holding shield and sword, two leopards at his feet / +GLIA: IN EXCELCIS: DEO: ET: IN: TERRA: PAX: hOMBVS, floriated cross, fleur-de-lis in 1st and 4th angles, leopards in 2nd and 3rd; in center, B. Elias 46. Good VF. Very Rare. \$7,500.

The Guyennois d'Or was issued as a counterpoint to the French Franc à Cheval which showed the French warrior-king on horseback. The Guyennois shows the English king in a similarly militant pose, in full armor, holding a spear and shield. The reverse omits the traditional French legend XPC VINCIT, etc., indicating a rejection of French claims of sovereignty.



AV

- 121. Edward, the Black Prince. Prince of Aquitaine, 1362-1372.** AV Léopard d'Or (3.46 gm). Bordeaux (?) mint. ED: PMO: GN'S: REGIS: ANGLIE: PNCEPS: AQITANIE, crowned leopard left, within tressure / + XPC: VINCIT: XPC: REGHAT: XPC: IMPERAT, cross fleury within quatrefoil, four leopards in angles. Elias 140. Good VF. Rare! \$4,750.

This issue of the Black Prince is puzzling because it restores a type that his father, Edward III, had already abandoned, having adopted the Guyennois d'Or (see previous lot). The mint is uncertain since there are no letters or symbols to indicate a place of origin, but a mint at Bordeaux seems likely. The timing is also uncertain, although it is unlikely the Léopards d'or were struck for very long after the Guyennois entered circulation.



AV

- 122. Edward, the Black Prince. 1362-1372.** AV Pavillon d'Or (4.39 gm). Second Issue. Bordeaux mint. ED: PO: GNS: REG: ANGL: PNCS: AQ, the Prince standing beneath a Gothic portico / + DNS: AIVTO: Z: PTECIO: ME: Z: IIPO: SPAVIT: COR: MEVM: B, cross fleury with E at center within quatrefoil. Elias 154a. Good VF. Rare. \$4,750.

TRITON IV

December 5-6, 2000

at the New York International



Conducted by

Classical Numismatic Group, Inc.

Freeman & Sear

Numismatica Ars Classica

TRITON IV

December 5-6, 2000

at the New York International

The extraordinary collection of

Henry V. Karolkiewicz

featuring Polish coins from a thousand years

Presented by

Karl Stephens

Fallbrook, California

in conjunction with

Classical Numismatic Group, Inc.

Lancaster, PA London, England

Freeman & Sear

Los Angeles, CA

Numismatica Ars Classica

Zurich, Switzerland

Catalogues will be mailed to active customers on the participating dealers' lists.

Other interested parties may order a catalogue by calling or writing to CNG at either the U.K. office: 14 Old Bond Street, London W1X 3DB, (020) 7495-1888, Fax (020) 7499-5916, or the U.S. office: P.O. Box 479, Lancaster, PA 17608-0479, (717) 390-9194, Fax (717) 390-9978, E-mail cng@historicalcoins.com. **Catalogues are \$25/£15 and include prices realized.**



NOW Available From CNG



The Millennium Edition

By **David R. Sear**

Volume 1:

The Republic and the Twelve Caesars,

280 BC – AD 96

**ORDER YOUR
COPY NOW!**

\$75⁰⁰

plus postage (R110)

ROMAN COINS AND THEIR VALUES

This is the long awaited successor to the single volume catalogue of Roman coins published in 1988. The millennium edition is a welcome departure from the previous edition. The introductory articles have been completely revised, rewritten and enlarged and the catalogue itself provides us with a complete type listing of the Republican series in all metals; a nearly complete listing of the Imperial issues of the first twelve Caesars. All coins are priced in pounds sterling (£) and dollars (\$) in several grades. This first volume presents almost 3,000 coin types from 375 years of Roman history.

This book is essential for the beginning or advanced collector of Roman Republican. It is a wonderful tool for the beginning collector and a handy addition to the library of any Roman collector.

Volume Two will cover the following 395 years from the first of the Adoptive Emperors (Nerva) to the fall of the Western Empire in 476 AD and the death of Zeno in 491 in the East. Volume two is anticipated in early 2001.



Classical Numismatic Group, Inc.

Post Office Box 479
Lancaster, PA. 17608-0479, USA
Tel: (717) 390-9194
Fax: (717) 390-9978



14 Old Bond Street
London W1X 3DB, United Kingdom
Tel: (020) 7495-1888
Fax: (020) 7499-5916

cng@historicalcoins.com
www.historicalcoins.com